

**Case Summary:**

This case showed an elderly man, with multiple risk factors, presenting with an acute coronary syndrome complicated by cardiogenic shock. Coronary angiography showed an large LM thrombus. Aspiration thrombectomy has been showed to be effective in reducing thrombus load but was unsuccessful in this particular case. Administration of Reopro, a GP IIb/IIIa agent, still did not result in patency of the vessel. In the end, resolution of the thrombus was only achieved after administrating IC thrombolytic. Although the patient ultimately succumbed, this case shows the potential benefit of IC thrombolytic in patients who failed mechanical thrombectomy. This is in agreement with previous case reports and reviews. This case also highlights the evidence gap in these situation, which needs to be addressed in future studies.

**TCTAP C-025****The Effectiveness and Usefulness of Coronary Perfusion Balloon (Ryusei) in PCI Using Excimer Laser Coronary Angioplasty (ELCA)**Atsuki Fukae*Nagasaki Medical Center, Japan***[Clinical Information]****Patient initials or identifier number:**

R.F. 72y.o. Male

0002491609

**Relevant clinical history and physical exam:**

Present illness:

He had chest pain and oppression feeling.

72y.o male,

Chief complain: chest pain,

Present illness:

(On October 4, 2012,) he had a severe chest pain, and revealed ST elevations in II, III, aVF in EKG. He admitted to hospital A with diagnosis of inferior acute myocardial infarction.

He had transported by Doctor helicopter to our hospital due to perform PCI

**Relevant catheterization findings:**

RCA#3:90%

**[Interventional Management]****Procedural step:**

CAG was performed from transfemorale approach

There was a 90% stenosis in RCA #3.

This lesion was culprit lesion

We performed PCI for RCA#3.

First, after GW passed through the lesion, we performed OCT

After RCA was observed by OCT, we found severe stenosis with thrombus and rich plaque. so we performed ELCA(E-1.7mm) in RCA#3.

Last We performed POBA by Ryusei balloon( $\phi$ 3.5 20 10atms x5 min.x2) in RCA because of preventing perforation. There was no ST elevation and chest pain during POBA by Ryusei balloon.

We get a good revascularization in RCA. We had no distal emboli and no perforation in RCA.

**Case Summary:**

ELCA and Ryusei were good combination in PCI for ACS.

In conclusion, combination of Ryusei and ELCA appeared that there is a possibility that not only Bail-out of the complications of hematoma, or arterial dissection, but it can be a bridge to next-generation devices and stentless PCI in the near future.

**TCTAP C-026****Acute Coronary Syndrome with Massive Plaque Burden Successfully Treated with the Combination of Excimer Laser Coronary Atherectomy and Filter Device**Katsuyuki Hasegawa*Higashi Takarazuka Satoh Hospital, Japan***[Clinical Information]****Patient initials or identifier number:**

83483

**Relevant clinical history and physical exam:**

An 80-year-old man presented to our institution with intermittent chest pain that had persisted for approximately four days. He had a history of old myocardial infarction and a bare-metal stent was implanted in the RCA (seg.3) eight years before. He was prescribed dyslipidemia and antiplatelet medicine.

**Relevant test results prior to catheterization:**

The ECG showed abnormal Q wave and ST level depression in the leads III and aVF. The echocardiography demonstrated decreased motion of his inferior LV. Coronary computed tomography angiography indicated severe stenosis with large plaque burden in the proximal RCA. The implanted stent in the middle RCA seemed patent.

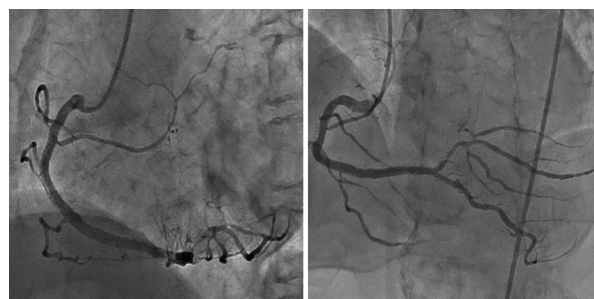
**Relevant catheterization findings:**

Coronary angiography was performed via the right femoral artery. Severe stenosis was observed in the proximal RCA, and distal segment of the RCA was not antegradely visualized. The distal flow of the RCA was provided via collateral channels from the LCA. Moderate stenosis was also observed in the middle segment of LAD.

**[Interventional Management]****Procedural step:**

An Amplatz Left 1.0 guiding catheter was engaged. An XT-R guidewire (Asahi Intecc, Japan) was used to cross the severe stenotic lesion. An intravascular ultrasound

image identified severe stenosis with massive plaque burden. In order to avoid distal embolism, excimer laser coronary atherectomy (Vitasse 1.7mm) was performed before stent implantation. A Filtrap (filter device; Nipro, Japan) was also used to avoid distal embolism throughout the procedure. Filter no-reflow occurred after implanting an everolimus-eluting stent (Xience Xpedition, 3.5x38mm; Abbot Vasc., Japan). Thereafter, aspiration of the debris floating in the proximal space to the filter was performed before the retrieval of the filter device. After the retrieval of the filter device, the RCA was excellently recanalized without any distal embolism.



**Case Summary:**

Excimer laser ablation and stent implantation under the distal protection of a filter device (Filterap; Nipro, Japan) was very effective to recanalize occluded RCA with massive plaque burden.

**TCTAP C-027****Successful Rescue of Stuck Rotablator Burr Entrapment Using Kiwami Straight Catheter (Terumo)**

*Takenori Kanazawa, Kazushige Kadota  
Kurashiki Central Hospital, Japan*

**[Clinical Information]****Patient initials or identifier number:**

A.O.

**Relevant clinical history and physical exam:**

A 62-year-old man was referred to our hospital for PCI in the RCA (#4AV) and LCx (#13). Because calcification of these lesions was strong, the use of rotablator was considered. He had a history of drug-eluting stent implantation in the LAD (#6, Xience 3.5 x 18 mm) in April 2012 and in the LAD (#8, Element 2.5 x 20 mm) and RCA (#2, Xience 3.0 x 15 mm) in May 2013.

**Relevant test results prior to catheterization:**

Electrocardiography showed sinus rhythm and no change in ST-T.

Echocardiography showed regional wall motion abnormality of the septum wall.

**Relevant catheterization findings:**

CAG demonstrated stenosis with severe calcification in the RCA and LCx.

**[Interventional Management]****Procedural step:**

Following PCI in the RCA, we performed PCI in the LCx. We selected a 7 Fr. EBU guiding catheter (Medtronic) and advanced a Runthrough Extra Floppy guide wire (Terumo). Although we inflated three sizes of compliant balloons (1.0 x 15 mm, 2.0 x 15 mm, and 1.5 x 15 mm) at the calcified lesion, IVUS showed inadequate debulking. Then we performed debulking with a rotablator RotaLink Plus 1.25 mm (Boston Scientific), which resulted in the rotablator burr stuck in a distal lesion. To rescue the stuck rotablator burr, first, we inserted a 7 Fr. EBU guiding catheter from the left femoral artery and tried to pass the lesion with a Runthrough Extra Floppy guide wire followed by a Finecross GT microcatheter (Terumo) but failed. Second, we used three strong wires (X-treme XT-R guide wire [Asahi Intecc], Gaia First guide wire [Asahi Intecc], and Conquest Pro guide wire [Asahi Intecc]) but failed again. Third, we cut off the drive shaft and sheath of the rotablator, inserted a 5 Fr. Heartrail ST01 straight catheter (Terumo) through the remaining rotablator system, and pushed the catheter tip into the lesion around the burr, which resulted in failure. Fourth, we tried to pull the rotablator burr by using a goose neck snare, which also ended in failure. Eventually, we inserted a 4 Fr. Kiwami straight catheter (Terumo) through the remaining rotablator system and pushed the catheter tip into the lesion around the burr. Simultaneously, we pulled the rotablator and finally succeeded in retrieving the entrapped rotablator burr.

**TCTAP C-028****Mechanical Extraction of Massive Intracoronary Thrombus from a Super Dominant Right Coronary Artery in Lung Cancer Patient**

*Dong-Kie Kim, Doo-Il Kim  
Inje University Haeundae Paik Hospital, Korea (Republic of)*

**[Clinical Information]****Patient initials or identifier number:**

A-S H. 0263114

**Relevant clinical history and physical exam:**

A 55-year-old woman was brought to the emergency department with severe sub-sternal chest pain for one hour. The pain was associated with shortness of breath and diaphoresis. She had hypertension for 10 years, with no history of diabetes mellitus, hypercholesterolemia, or smoking. She had a stage IV lung cancer receiving the 6th cycles of chemotherapy with pemetrexed and cisplatin.

On physical examination, heart rate was 67beats/min and blood pressure was 95/60 mmHg.

**Relevant test results prior to catheterization:**

The initial electrocardiography showed sinus rhythm with ST-segment elevation in lead II, III, and aVF. The cardiac markers were elevated: troponin I was 212.65 ng/ml and CK-MB was 522.1ng/ml. Bedside transthoracic echocardiography revealed left ventricular ejection fraction of 35% and hypokinesis in inferior and inferolateral walls of left ventricle.

**Relevant catheterization findings:**

The left coronary angiography showed minimal atherosclerotic change in the mid segment of left anterior descending artery without visualization of the LCx. There were no collateral flows to the LCx.

The right coronary angiography revealed relatively large right coronary artery (RCA) and total thrombotic occlusion in the mid segment.

**[Interventional Management]****Procedural step:**

We thought that the RCA was the culprit vessel, and a 6 Fr Judkins right (JR) guide catheter was engaged to perform percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) via right radial artery. We were concerned about massive intracoronary thrombosis because under the poor left ventricular systolic function, no-reflow phenomenon or thrombus propagation to the distal coronary artery after revascularization could lead to fatal results. Thrombus aspiration was tried with coronary thrombosuction device (Thrombuster II, Kaneka Medix, Knankawa, Japan), but it was not seem to be effective because of the extremely large thrombus burden.

We decided to extract massive thrombus directly using the 6 Fr JR guide catheter instead of thrombosuction device because the diameter of the right coronary artery was large enough for 6 Fr guide catheter to advance into the lumen. The JR catheter was deeply positioned into the mid segment, and thrombus aspiration was done carefully for several times. After these procedures, all of the system were removed from the sheath and flushed. Remnant thrombus was aspirated using a 5 Fr daughter catheter (Heartrail, Terumo) and the coronary thrombosuction device.

Massive fresh red thrombus was extracted and the final coronary angiography revealed complete recovery of coronary flow and the super-dominant RCA with its posterolateral branches to supply the lateral wall of the left ventricle corresponding of the territory of LCx appeared. The patient received intracoronary abciximab (250µg/kg bolus, 10µg/min for 12hrs) subsequently. Dual antiplatelet therapy including aspirin and clopidogrel, and intravenous unfractionated heparin were continued for 8 days.

At day 8, the repeated coronary angiography was performed. Minimal remnant thrombus was seen in the large RCA but not in the distal branches. Significant luminal stenosis was not observed, and which was confirmed by intravascular ultrasonography (Atlantis SR Pro, Boston Scientific).

**TCTAP C-029****Stenting out of Stent**

*Chih Hung Lai, Tse-Min Lu  
Shuang Ho Hospital, Taiwan*

**[Clinical Information]****Patient initials or identifier number:**

Mr. Tseng, 68 year-old male. Three weeks ago, he received primary PCI due to inferior wall STEMI in other hospital. At that time, the coronary angiography revealed STEMI (culprit vessel: RCA) and CAD with DVD. A bare metal stent (3.0x28 mm) had been put in middle segment of right coronary artery (RCA). This time, he was admitted due to persisted chest tightness and short of breath. We repeat the coronary angiography again.

**Relevant clinical history and physical exam:**

Three weeks ago, he received primary PCI due to inferior wall STEMI.

**Relevant test results prior to catheterization:**

At that time, the coronary angiography revealed

LAD-P: CTO

LCX-P: 20% stenosis

RCA-M: AMI

A bare metal stent (3.0x28 mm) had been put in middle segment of right coronary artery (RCA).

This time, he was admitted due to chest tightness and short of breath. We repeat the coronary angiography again.

**Relevant catheterization findings:**

The angiography showed a stenosis in the middle segment of RCA, just proximal to the previous stent.

